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Section A

Directions: In this section, you will hear two long conversations. At the end of each conversation, you will hear four questions. Both the conversation and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 1 with a single line through the centre.

Questions 1 to 4 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

1. A) He is a staff writer.
B) He is an adventurer.
C) He is an author of fiction.
D) He is a father of four kids.
2. A) They are interested in fairy tales.
B) They are curious and autonomous.
C) They are a headache to their parents.
D) They are ignorant of politics.
3. A) He offers them ample editorial guidance.
B) He recommends model essays to them.
C) He gives them encouragement.
D) He teaches them proofreading.
4. A) Her tastes in books changed.
B) She realized the power of reading.
C) Her reading opened her eyes to the world.
D) She began to perceive the world differently.

Questions 5 to 8 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

5. A) She is a website designer.
B) She is a university graduate.
C) She is a main street store owner.
D) She is a successful entrepreneur.
6. A) They were repeatedly rejected by shops.
B) They were popular with her classmates.
C) They showed her natural talent.
D) They were mostly failures.

- 7. A) She had a strong interest in doing it.
- B) She did not like ready-made clothes.
- C) She could not find clothes of her size.
- D) She found clothes in shops unaffordable.
- 8. A) Study fashion design at college.
- B) Improve her marketing strategy.
- C) Add designs for women.
- D) Expand her business.

Section B

Directions: In this section, you will hear two passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear three or four questions. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 1 with a single line through the centre.

Questions 9 to 11 are based on the passage you have just heard.

- 9. A) Utilizing artificial intelligence to find a powerful new antibiotic.
- B) Discovering bacteria which are resistant to all known antibiotics.
- C) Identifying bacterial strains that are most harmful to human health.
- D) Removing a deadly strain of bacteria in humans with a new antibiotic.
- 10. A) Ever-increasing strains of bacteria.
- B) Bacteria's resistance to antibiotics.
- C) The similarity between known drugs.
- D) The growing threat of bacteria to health.
- 11. A) Dispense with experimental testing.
- B) Predict whether compounds are toxic.
- C) Foresee human reaction to antibiotics.
- D) Combat bacteria's resistance to antibiotics.

Questions 12 to 15 are based on the passage you have just heard.

- 12. A) By theorization.
- B) By generalization.
- C) By observation.
- D) By conversation.
- 13. A) They are easy to detect.
- B) They are well intended.
- C) They are groundless.
- D) They are harmless.
- 14. A) Mostly by chance.

- B) Basically objective.
 - C) Subject to their mental alertness.
 - D) Dependent on their analytical ability.
15. A) Looking the speaker in the eye.
- B) Listening carefully to the speaker.
 - C) Measuring the speaker's breathing rate.
 - D) Focusing on the speaker's facial expressions.

Section C

Directions: In this section, you will hear three recordings of lectures or talks followed by three or four questions. The recordings will be played only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 1 with a single line through the centre.

Questions 16 to 18 are based on the recording you have just heard.

16. A) They don't treat patients with due respect.
- B) They witness a lot of doctor-patient conflicts.
 - C) They have to deal with social workers' strikes.
 - D) They don't care how much patients have to pay.
17. A) Appear submissive and grateful to doctors and nurses.
- B) Express a strong desire to be consulted or informed.
 - C) Refrain from saying anything that sounds negative.
 - D) Note down the names of all the doctors and nurses.
18. A) Cooperative.
- B) Appreciative.
 - C) Passive.
 - D) Responsive.

Questions 19 to 21 are based on the recording you have just heard.

19. A) Its members work together despite risks of failure.
- B) It prioritizes recruiting young energetic members.
 - C) Its members stay in touch even after it breaks up.
 - D) It grows more and more mature professionally.
20. A) Their differences are likely to impact productivity.
- B) Their similarity is conducive to future collaboration.
 - C) Their connections strengthen with the passage of time.
 - D) Their mutual understanding stems from a common goal.
21. A) It is characterized by diversity.
- B) Its goals are quite inconsistent.
 - C) Its members have similar backgrounds.

D) It is connected by a unique mechanism.

Questions 22 to 25 are based on the recording you have just heard.

22. A) Putting aside twenty percent of one's earnings.
B) Spending in anticipation of becoming wealthy.
C) Living off a small proportion of one's income.
D) Saving as much as one can possibly manage.
23. A) It empowers them to cope with irrational emotions.
B) It will guarantee the profits from their investments.
C) It will turn them into successful financial planners.
D) It enables them to focus on long-term investments.
24. A) They count on others to take the responsibility.
B) They change their investment strategy in time.
C) They think they themselves are to blame.
D) They persist rather than get discouraged.
25. A) They do not resist novel lifestyles.
B) They do not try to keep up with others.
C) They do not care what they have acquired.
D) They do not pressure themselves to get rich.



Conversation 1 □□□□□

W: Mr. David Jackson, a staff writer at The New Yorker, is known for his non-fiction books of adventure. Today we go on a different kind of adventure. Jackson's life of parenting his off-spring. David, as a parent of an 11 and a 14-year-old, what is the most interesting issue you are dealing with right now?

M: It's easy to focus on the challenges, but so far, I find these ages to be kind of wonderful. They are independent and they have their own curiosities and obsessions. You can talk to them about fairly sophisticated subject matter such as politics.

W: Yes, that does sound refreshing compared with talking to younger children. Do they ask you to proofread their essays?

M: Certainly, with writing they do. I really just try to be encouraging. I think at this age editorial guidance is less important than encouragement.

W: Are there books that you think are important that your children read and that all children read?

M: My general thought is to read widely and to incorporate a love for reading. Learning to love to read, I think, is the optimal thing because it gives you a skill you can take anywhere.

W: So you're not too concerned like some parents with the content their

reading? I know I have some worries about that.

M: Yeah, read what you like. If a child loves graphic novels or comic books, whatever it is that is turning them on to read and turning on their imagination.

W: I feel that children's tastes in books change as they reach adolescence. I know that mine certainly did when I was a teenager. What do you think?

M: I think it's especially important as they get older to read subject matter that will open their eyes to the world and people. So I think both fiction and non-fiction are really important because they give you the power to begin to perceive the world through the lives of others.

Questions 1 to 4 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

1. What do we learn about David Jackson from the conversation?
2. What does the man think of young teenagers?
3. How does the man help his kids with their essays?
4. What does the woman say about herself when she was a teenager?

Conversation 2 □□□□□□□□

M: In this episode of Money Talks, our guest is Molly Sanders, a university student and a successful young entrepreneur. Molly, tell us about your business.

W: Well, I sell specialty clothes through a website mainly for women who have trouble finding suitable clothes in main street shops because of their height or weight. But I do some men's clothes too.

M: How did you get started in this business at such a young age? Are you studying fashion design?

W: Actually, I'm majoring in finance, but I've always loved clothes and I started making my own at 14.

M: Did you have any sort of training in design or sewing or was it a natural ability?

W: I'd have to say no to both. No one taught me to make clothes and most of the things I made at first were disasters.

M: Why did you persevere? I think most people would give up if they kept failing, especially at that age.

W: I kept on out of necessity as you can see. I'm very tall and I couldn't find clothes that fit me in ordinary shops. So I kept trying and developed my skills over time.

M: Well, my notes say you earned \$50,000 in profits last year, an extraordinary amount for a 20-year-old student. How did that happen? Did you see a gap in the market and decide to fill it?

W: No, when I started university, some classmates complimented my clothes. And when I said I made them myself, other tall women started asking if I would make theirs and I did and before I knew it, I was an entrepreneur.

M: So what are your plans for the future? Do you intend to open a physical store?

W: No, I'll keep things online to keep costs down. But I will add more clothes

for children, both girls and boys and possibly even for infants. And I hope to add to my range of designs for men.

Questions 5 to 8 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

5. What do we learn about the woman?
6. What does the woman say about the clothes she made at first?
7. Why did the woman persevere in making clothes for herself?
8. What does the woman plan to do in the future?

Passage 1 □□□□□□□□

Researchers have identified a potent new antibiotic compound using artificial intelligence. The antibiotic can kill very dangerous bacteria. According to a study published in the journal *Cell*, the compounds successfully removed deadly strains of bacteria in mice, which are resistant to all known antibiotics. The researchers say this is the first time that artificial intelligence has been used to find a powerful new antibiotic molecule. Why does this matter? The answer is antibiotic resistance. This happens when bacteria developed the ability to survive the medications designed to kill them. Antibiotic resistance is a serious threat to health and the problem is growing. This makes finding new antibiotics very important. However, in recent decades, very few have been developed and those that have tend to be very similar to drugs already available. These searches also tend to only focus on a narrow spectrum of chemical compounds. But this is where artificial intelligence comes in. Why? To find new drugs, scientists screen molecules to predict how effective they might be. Typically, such screening is done by humans in the lab, which is both costly and slow. Artificial intelligence is different. It's fast and it can process a high volume. It can screen hundreds of millions of compounds to identify a few interesting candidates that require experimental testing. Artificial intelligence is also able to predict if compounds are likely to be toxic. Some experts assert that this work signifies a paradigm shift in antibiotic discovery. It could change drug discovery more generally.

Questions 9 to 11 are based on the passage you have just heard.

9. What have researchers done for the first time in history?
10. What makes it important to find new antibiotic drugs?
11. What does the passage say artificial intelligence is able to do in antibiotic research?

Passage 2 □□□□□□□□

A recent study overturned what we think we know about lying. Most of us have a theory about how to tell if someone is telling a lie. We may develop that theory from observations of those people we know well and see regularly. But we tend to generalize what we gather from that unscientific daily research and make it a universal theory. So we might imagine that liars have evasive eyes or the opposite. They simply stare at you or perhaps it is more generally nervous behavior we associate with lies. Whatever the particular theory, it's

usually based on close observation of people we know. And we get lots of practice. On average, we're lied to some 200 times per day. These are mostly harmless lies, but lies nonetheless. But there's a problem with our theories, even though they're based on all this observation. The average person, you and me, tested rigorously on how well we detect lies fails to do better than chance. That's well established over many studies and lots of attempts by researchers to work out reliable ways to detect lies. It's even relatively easy to fool lie detectors, the gold standard of lie detection by training yourself in breathing techniques and symptom suppression. Is there any way to get better at detecting lies? The new research offers some surprising advice: stop looking and listen instead. It turns out that if we're unable to see the face but rather focus on the voice of the person in question, our accuracy rate improves considerably.

Questions 12 to 15 are based on the passage you have just heard.

12. According to the passage, how do most people detect lying?
13. What does the passage say about most lies?
14. What have many studies uncovered about the average person's lie detection?
15. What advice does the new research offer regarding lie detection?

Recording 1 □□□□□□□□□□□□□□

Appear to be submissive, humble, grateful and undemanding; Show great pleasure when a doctor comes into your room, even if the visit is brief and useless; Don't challenge anyone with authority, unless you're famous or very rich. Those are a few strategies for dealing with today's American medical establishment. What patients want is to be treated with respect and consideration. But in my experience, too few hospitals and doctors are ready to do that. In his book, *A Whole New Life*, novelist Reynolds Price records that his doctors chose a crowded hallway as the place to tell him he might have a tumor on his spinal cord. It did not occur to the two physicians that a hallway was not the most appropriate place for that particular piece of news. My surgeon who is in his mid 30s looks tired. He has been overwhelmed with patients who have fallen on the winter ice. He is a witty man, but sometimes his wit is unwelcome. "The health insurance company Blue Cross wants me to put you out in the snow tomorrow afternoon," He tells me after I have been in the hospital for more than a week. I'm terrified because I have no idea where to go. I cannot walk or even lift my leg a few inches. The hospital social worker strikes me as an idiot, but my complaints about her only annoy my surgeon. "I have to work with these people," he tells my friend doctor Karen Britney when she mercifully intervenes on my behalf and arranges for me to be transferred to another hospital. "If you say one negative thing, they get defensive," she tells me later. "They have this kind of institutional loyalty. Always bring an advocate that is any other person with you to the hospital, and write down every single question and the answer, the name of every doctor and nurse.

When people know you have their names, they behave better." And Britney adds "if you as a patient suggest that you might like to control even part of the situation or be consulted or informed, then you are considered difficult. They want you to be totally passive. The entire healthcare system, particularly hospitals and nursing homes, exists for reasons that have nothing to do with taking care of patients. Patients are incidental."

Questions 16 to 18 are based on the recording you have just heard.

16. What does the speaker say about most American hospitals?

17. What does Karen Britney suggest patients do?

18. What do American doctors expect their patients to be according to Karen Britney?

Recording 2 □□□□□□

There are probably teams you've worked with that you never want to work with again. But there must have also been other teams that you would prize reuniting with professionally, in other words, your team had vitality. Vitality comes about when the ties people form with their fellow team members are such that they stay connected even after the team breaks up. What characteristics of a team make its members more likely to stay in contact despite no longer working together. This question has been answered recently in a study published in a business journal. One of the two key factors the research team discovered is sameness, specifically sharing the same gender or ethnic origin. The more members of a team share similar demographics, the more inclined they'll be to remain associates long after the team has served its purpose. After the ties are established, similarity strengthens them. As a result, they regard these individuals with greater trust and mutual understanding, which motivates them to seek further opportunities for collaboration. In effect, people tend to create stronger and longer lasting connections with similar others. Someone who looks and sounds different from us may have the resources we need to be more successful, yet we find them to be significantly less credible simply because they are different. If you are a fierce advocate of workplace diversity, you'll no doubt be horrified by such a revelation. The second factor identified by the researchers is the quality of the relationships among the team members. The more they trust one another share the same goals and depend on each other for the achievement of those goals, the stronger their chances of maintaining their connections, despite no longer working as one team. Teams with quality relationships have a shared belief that it's safe to take risks with each other and that members are obliged to share the workload and help out. From personal experience, I can see both the truth and the inconsistency of such studies. The truth is some of my closest friendships were formed as a result of having worked together on teams, and I actively seek opportunities to work with them again. The inconsistency though, is that I've never worked for a team more successful and cohesive than the one of which I'm a member right

now, and yet the four of us have very little in common and are completely different demographically. So I'm unlikely to question the value of a diverse workforce.

Questions 19 to 21 are based on the recording you have just heard.

19. What does the speaker say about a team with vitality?
20. What do the researchers find out about members of a team?
21. What do we learn about the team the speaker is currently working in?

Recording 3 □□□□□

An American researcher who studied 600 millionaires found how rich you can get comes down to six wealth factors. She found that six behaviors are related to net worth potential, regardless of age or income. These were thriftiness, confidence, responsibility, planning, focus, and social indifference. Being thrifty comes as no great surprise. Spending above your means spending instead of saving for retirement. Spending in anticipation of becoming wealthy makes you a slave to the paycheck. "Even with an astronomical level of income," she wrote, "to properly build wealth, experts recommend saving 20% of your income and living off the remaining 80%." Having confidence is another key characteristic, as it helps people to be thrifty. It takes confidence to live within your means. It also takes confidence to invest properly, instead of making investing decisions with your emotions. Financial planners advise that you should leave your investments alone and focus on a long term investment plan. But people can't invest or manage their own money without accepting responsibility for the outcomes. Many millionaires take on personal responsibility and most also happen to be self-made, meaning they didn't acquire their wealth through luck. Millionaires don't count on anyone else to make them rich. And they don't blame anyone else, if they fall short. They focus on things they can control and align their daily habits to the goals they have set for themselves. They tend to be goal oriented and hard workers, which enables them to plan financially and focus on seeing those plans through. 92% of the millionaire surveyed, developed a long term plan for their money. And 97% almost always achieved the goals they set for themselves. And it is these behaviors that make it easy for them to be socially indifferent. They resist lifestyle creep, the tendency to spend more whenever one earns more. Essentially they don't yield to pressure to buy the latest thing or to keep up with others or what they have acquired. Instead of being focused on what might make them happy today, they're focused on their long term wealth building plan.

Questions 22 to 25 are based on the recording you have just heard.

22. What do experts recommend concerning being thrifty?
23. How does confidence help people to be thrifty?
24. How do millionaires react when they fail in their investment?
25. Why does the speaker say millionaires are socially indifferent?

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Section A

Directions: In this section, you will hear two long conversations. At the end of each conversation, you will hear four questions. Both the conversation and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 1 with a single line through the centre.

Questions 1 to 4 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

1. A) It enables people to earn more money.
B) It teaches the importance of financing.
C) It helps people with budgeting.
D) It introduces a novel way to invest.
2. A) Many Americans are not satisfied with their income.
B) Many Americans have no idea about how to invest.
C) Most Americans do not know how to save money.
D) Most Americans do not stick to a budget.
3. A) Keep track of his money.
B) Live within his means.
C) Find more sources of income.
D) Refrain from buying luxuries.
4. A) It offers a greater variety of items.
B) It helps avoid unnecessary spending.
C) It changes one's way of living.
D) It saves one's time for shopping.

Questions 5 to 8 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

5. A) It is brand-new.
B) It has plenty of rooms.
C) It belongs to her mother.
D) It has been vacant for months.
6. A) Space.
B) Tranquillity.
C) Appliances.
D) Location.

7. A) Talk to his wife about the contract terms.
B) Pay the first month's rent and a deposit.
C) Check the references of the flat owner.
D) Consult his solicitor one more time.
8. A) She can have a wonderful view of the pond.
B) She will be much closer to her work place.
C) She can make friends with new neighbors.
D) She will have plenty of space for her shoes.

Section B

Directions: In this section, you will hear two passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear three or four questions. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 1 with a single line through the centre.

Questions 9 to 11 are based on the passage you have just heard.

9. A) The more commercials they see, the more brands they get to know.
B) The more commercials they see, the more they adore celebrities.
C) The more television they watch, the fewer conflicts in the family.
D) The more television they watch, the greater their parents' stress.
10. A) Inform children of the family's financial situation.
B) Shift children's attention to interesting activities.
C) Involve children in making purchasing decisions.
D) Help children understand advertising's intent.
11. A) Their limited cognitive ability.
B) Their strong natural curiosity.
C) Their admiration for celebrities.
D) Their lack of social experience.

Questions 12 to 15 are based on the passage you have just heard.

12. A) Bad guys may do good deeds.
B) Bad guys may go unpunished.
C) Good guys may not always cooperate.
D) Good guys may get unfair treatment.
13. A) By what we do.
B) By fair evaluation.
C) In comparison with others.
D) In accordance with set standards.
14. A) Learn from them earnestly.

- B) Compete with them actively.
 - C) Leave them alone temporarily.
 - D) Cooperate with them sincerely.
15. A) Being dismissed as hypocritical.
- B) Not getting the reward they deserve.
 - C) Having to make too many sacrifices.
 - D) Being misunderstood by people around.

Section C

Directions: In this section, you will hear three recordings of lectures or talks followed by three or four questions. The recordings will be played only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 1 with a single line through the centre.

Questions 16 to 18 are based on the recording you have just heard.

16. A) They are increasingly aware of gender differences.
- B) They engage themselves in positive recollection.
 - C) They begin to see the importance of friendship.
 - D) They make friends with peers of the same sex.
17. A) Competing for position.
- B) Pursuing fashion.
 - C) Forging close ties with friends.
 - D) Fulfilling family obligations.
18. A) They prioritize romance over friendship.
- B) They try to strengthen same-sex friendships.
 - C) They begin to take friendship more seriously.
 - D) They compete intensely for romantic partners.

Questions 19 to 21 are based on the recording you have just heard.

19. A) They regard it as a matter of sheer privacy.
- B) They are worried about being turned down.
 - C) They fear that their condition will be made widely known.
 - D) They are afraid to be discriminated against once recruited.
20. A) After receiving a job offer.
- B) During a job interview.
 - C) When confirming an interview.
 - D) Upon completing a cover letter.
21. A) Describe the true state of their health.
- B) Provide all the information required.
 - C) Stress the irrelevance of their disability to the job.

D) Avoid mentioning the name of their disability.

Questions 22 to 25 are based on the recording you have just heard.

22. A) Their scores were least affected by music with speech.
B) It was the poorest when there was background speech.
C) Their scores were most depressed with instrumental music.
D) It was disrupted by the sound of an air conditioner or fan.
23. A) It has to do with the type and volume of the background noise.
B) It has to do with short-term memory for listening comprehension.
C) It depends on the overlap in processing different kinds of information.
D) It depends on the participants' ability to concentrate on the task at hand.
24. A) Keep everything as quiet as possible.
B) Play nothing but instrumental music.
C) Use vocal material as little as possible.
D) Wear a pair of earphones or headphones.
25. A) Sociable people were immune to all distractions.
B) Shy quiet people were most adversely impacted.
C) Less outgoing people were more affected by silence.
D) Confident people were unaffected by high-arousal music.



Conversation 1 □□□□

M: Welcome to Money Matters, a weekly program that helps you manage your money. Tonight, I'll be talking to Mary Johnson about budgeting.

W: Hello everyone.

M: There's a magic about money. When it's not planned for, tracked and kept a record of, it literally disappears. What are some of the steps we can take to prevent this from happening?

W: Well, it's all about keeping track of your money. If you don't do that, you'll never be able to set any goals for your budget or have the discipline to stick to them.

M: That's easier said than done. I read recently that only 41% of Americans adhere to a budget.

W: Yes, but knowing what you earn and what you spend can give you reassurance that you won't get into debt in the first place. You can do this by adding up all of your sources of income you have and writing them all down on a piece of paper. On the same page, write down all of your monthly expenses.

M: I'm always amazed at how much my expenses add up, but designating each item as an income or an expense really helps me have a much better

sense of all my spending.

W: Right, most people have no idea how much they spend each day, let alone each week, or month, no matter how careful they are. Next, subtract your monthly expenses from income. If the result is positive, you are living within your means. If the result is a negative number, you're going to have to cut back on your spending.

M: I'm usually a negative number. I just can't resist the allure of all those prestigious goods.

W: Well, it's not a catastrophe, but you do have to make some changes. Try cutting back on those non-essential items, sell some stuff in your attic, or shop online to avoid unnecessary temptations, like chocolate. Failing that you can always find yourself a part time job.

Questions 1 to 4 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

1. What does the man say about the weekly program?
2. What did the man read recently?
3. What does the woman suggest the man do first to avoid getting into debt?
4. What does the woman say about online shopping?

Conversation 2 □□□□

M: Hi there, I've come to see the flat, my name is Mark Adams. We spoke on the phone on Wednesday.

W: Hi, Mark, come on up. I'll buzz you in. Green door on the second floor on the right side. Nice to meet you. I spoke to all your references, and they all checked out OK. So let me show you around. The place actually belongs to my mother, but her health isn't great, so we finally managed to persuade her to move in with us and rent this old place out.

M: It's a great size, plenty of space, very versatile. I think it's a winner for us.

W: Yes, all the appliances are brand new. There's a washing machine and a tumble dryer in the utility room next to the kitchen.

M: Lots of closet space too, which is fabulous. My wife has a ridiculous number of shoes. Now, the big question: What about noise and the neighbors?

W: Well, all the neighbors are elderly. So no noisy kids and the back of the house overlooks a clear and peaceful pond, so it's perfect if tranquility is what you are looking for.

M: That's good news. We've been living in a less than glamorous part of Aberdeen, constantly harassed day and night by noisy neighbors. Getting to work was a nightmare too, as we only have one car and my wife has to use it as she works nights at the hospital.

W: Well, if you like the place, it's yours, as soon as I get a contract drawn up with the solicitor. The first month's rent and a deposit are mandatory on signing the contract. Then we can work out when is the best day for you to pay rent each month.

M: We'll be incredibly happy to be your new tenants. Thank you so much. My wife will be thrilled to get out of the shabby place we are now in, and start

filling those wardrobes with all those shoes.

Questions 5 to 8 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

5. What does the woman say about the flat question six?
6. What is the man's chief consideration in looking for a flat?
7. What does the man have to do on signing the contract?
8. Why does the man say his wife will feel very excited if they move into the flat?

Passage 1 □□□□□□□□□□

A new study has found a positive correlation between how much television children watch and their parents' stress levels. Why? Because the more television kids watch, the more they are exposed to advertising. The more advertising they see, the more likely they are to insist on purchasing items when they go with their parents to the store. This could generate conflict if the parents refuse. All that, researchers say, can contribute to parents' overall stress levels. What's the solution? Perhaps the most obvious is curtailing screen time. Commercial content is therefore a reason to elicit purchasing behavior. So, parents might want to shut off the TV. Researchers concede that this is easier said than done, so, they suggest another option. Parents can change how they talk to their kids about purchases. The researchers suggest parents seek input from their family purchasing decisions. They shouldn't try to control all purchases. Instead, parents might tell their children things like "I will listen to your advice on certain products or brands". This type of communication, the researchers assert, can lead to children making fewer purchasing demands that means less parents' stress. However, the protective effect of this kind of communication diminishes with greater exposure to television. This is because advertising aimed at children is especially persuasive. Advertisers use an assortment of tactics, such as bright colors, happy music and celebrity endorsements to appeal to children. Plus, children don't have the cognitive ability to fully understand advertising's intent. That makes them particularly vulnerable to advertisements.

Questions 9 to 11 are based on the passage you have just heard.

9. What has the new study found about children watching television?
10. What are parents advised to do to reduce the impact of TV commercials?
11. What makes children particularly vulnerable to TV commercials?

Passage 2 □□□□□□□□

Everyone is supposed to cheer for good guys, and we should only punish the bad guys. But that's not what we always do. Most of the time, we do indeed reward good people. We also often punish people who harm others, or who aren't good team players. But sometimes the good guys also get punished or criticized specifically because they are so good. This seems baffling because it's detrimental to group cooperation. However, the phenomenon has been discovered in multiple fields, and it has been found in every society. Why does

this happen? Research suggests a simple reason. When one person looks really good, others look bad by comparison. Those others then have an incentive in stopping that person from looking good, especially if they can't or won't compete. After all, we're all judged in comparison with others. When faced with someone better, what can a normal person do? One option is to actively compete. A second option is to bring that person down. That is to suppress their cooperation or work ethic, and first selfish motives for their actions, or implied real or imagined hypocrisy. Other tactics include attacking them on unrelated dimensions or punishing them outright. Why does this matter? Critics often attack the motives of people who protect the environment, donate money, or work too hard. Such good deeds are dismissed as naive or hypocritical by those who do not perform those deeds. This criticism may ultimately discourage people from doing good deeds so it's important to recognize these attacks for what they are.

Questions 12 to 15 are based on the passage you have just heard.

12. What baffling phenomenon is discussed in the passage?
13. How are we all judged according to the passage?
14. What can a normal person do when faced with people who perform better?
15. What may discourage people from performing good deeds?

Recording 1 □□□□□□

In America, most researchers concede that boys and girls are brought up in different ways, taught different skills and rewarded for different acts. Women, it is agreed, excel at certain tasks, men at others. There is little argument that some personality traits appear more dominant in one sector than in the other. All of this notwithstanding, gender differences are very much in the media these days. Since the rise of the women's movement, gender role behavior has come under closer scrutiny. How has this affected friendship? How do the sexes differ in their friendship relations? Most preteen children have a best friend who is usually someone of the same sex and similar age. Both sexes share an essentially positive recollection of these childhood friendships. They do not differ in this respect. However, the type of play engaged in during these early friendships is telling of the difference to come. Boys tend to form play groups that are competitive in nature. Girls' groups more frequently revolve around cooperative enterprises. Thus, at an early age boys become concerned with trying hard and winning while girls, by contrast, play house and school, engaging in roles that require complimentary support. Speaking of their childhood, men recall being highly responsive to and aware of the gender role opinions of other boys. Girls in preteen years appear to be less susceptible to gender role pressure. It is not until the dating years that women report being concerned with feminine behavior. Males, for the most part, are responsive to the suggestion that their behavior is unmanly at almost any age. These early attitudes reinforced by social conditioning continue to play

an active part in the friendships of both sexes during adolescence. This is a period when the majority of males once again report a close alliance with same sex friends. Now, however, with heightened intensity considerable energy is devoted to competing for position, and a definite undercurrent of competition permeates the relationship. Although in dissimilar fashion, females share equally fragile relationships at this age. For them, the bond of loyalty extends only to the line of romantic involvement. This is most apt to be the case in late adolescence, when dating and relationships with boys take sharp precedence over sisterhood. Actually, dating dilutes the intensity of same sex friendships for men also. For the majority of us, the moment we begin to date seriously, there's a competition between romance and friendship.

Questions 16 to 18 are based on the recording you have just heard.

16. What does the speaker say about most preteen children?
17. What do most males devote much of their energy to during adolescence?
18. What do children do when they reach late adolescence?

Recording 2 □□□□□□□□□□□□

Good afternoon. In today's lecture, we'll be talking about how and when to disclose a disability when applying for a job. On average, about 20% of the population has some form of disability. Most countries these days have equal opportunity and non-discrimination laws. Yet, disabled people often find it hard to decide when, how and, if at all, to raise their disability problem with a potential employer. There is uncertainty about how a recruiter will perceive their disability. As such, many candidates fear they wouldn't be considered for a position as a result of disclosing this personal information. And research has validated this as a genuine concern for many job applicants. It's a natural reaction, but it shouldn't be a reason to stay quiet. People need to remember that they are applying for a position they have the skills and experience to excel in. Discussing a disability with a potential employer may help them make reasonable workplace adjustments in their favor. It's most appropriate to discuss a disability when they reply to confirm an interview. This information needn't be put upfront in their cover letter or resume because it's probably not relevant to the position itself. Candidates with disabilities should feel they have the power to make their own decisions around sharing this information free from prejudice. If they find an organization that doesn't celebrate diversity and inclusion, it could say a lot about the company's culture. Perhaps the organization isn't the right fit. It's important for them to remember that they are seeking a manager and employer that's going to be supportive and continue to give them a great employment experience. Companies sometimes offer candidates the chance to disclose disabilities on their application form. But people shouldn't feel restricted by this method or timing. People should avoid sharing the name of their disability or condition. There is always the risk that the recruiter will research information that is

inaccurate or irrelevant. If people don't think their disability will impact their ability to perform in the advertised position, then it's entirely their entitlement to choose when and whether to share this information.

Questions 19 to 21 are based on the recording you have just heard.

19. Why do disabled job applicants feel reluctant to disclose their disability information?
20. When does the speaker suggest applicants reveal their disability information?
21. What are people advised to do when filling out their job application form?

Recording 3 □□□□□□□□

Smartphones distract attention and reduce learning because of their potential to offer activities more inviting than studying. But what about background sound alone? A group of American researchers compared students' comprehension of verbal material when reading in the presence of background speech, instrumental music, or general noise. General noise is neutral, such as that from the sound of an air conditioner or fan. Students' scores were most depressed in the presence of background speech. Comprehension was slightly better with the presence of music than with speech. However, when they were asked to identify melodies rather than understand text, background music interfered more. When the background speech was in a language unfamiliar to participants, there was little if any hindrance to reading comprehension. British researchers compared the effects of background speech, vocal music, instrumental music, general background noise, and silence on short-term memory. Background speech had the biggest negative effect. Vocal music was slightly more disruptive than instrumental. In general background noise and silence release disruptive. It seems the degree of interference from background noise depends on the overlap between the processing required on the task and the processing required to screen out the background noise. The studies suggest that when people read and when they try to remember any verbal material, background speech will inhibit their ability. Instrumental music will have at worst a slight effect. When students write essays, however, other research has found it is best to reduce all background noise as much as possible. Not everyone reacts in the same way to distractions. Other studies suggest some aspects of personality may make a difference. The researchers subjected shy quiet people and confident outgoing ones to high arousal or low arousal background music, general noise, or silence while asking them to remember words. Everyone performed best in the silent condition. But less sociable people were more negatively affected by each of the distractions. So when children are reading and trying to incorporate new material, parents could consider allowing some background music, particularly if it is instrumental and their child is the outgoing type.

Questions 22 to 25 are based on the recording you have just heard.

22. What did some American researchers find about students' reading

comprehension in the presence of background noise?

23. What do we learn from the British researchers about the degree of interference from background noise?

24. What is best for students to do when writing essays according to some research?

25. How do people of different personalities react to distractions according to other studies?

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Section A

Directions: In this section, you will hear two long conversations. At the end of each conversation, you will hear four questions. Both the conversation and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 1 with a single line through the centre.

Questions 1 to 4 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

1. A) Prioritizing happiness over money.
B) Joining the club to get her new book.
C) Managing one's personal finances wisely.
D) Consuming more only when earning more.
2. A) She was in debt.
B) She was a financial adviser.
C) She earned \$30,000 a month.
D) She enjoyed a happy life.
3. A) It reflects one's earning power.
B) It varies with one's environment.
C) It mirrors one's sense of wellbeing.
D) It changes with one's goals in life.
4. A) It would give him more time to be with his loved ones.
B) It would be good for those who value relationships.
C) It would mean major sacrifices for him.
D) It would deprive him of his individuality.

Questions 5 to 8 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

5. A) It was the artist's first landscape.
B) It was a painting by Christopher.
C) It was donated by the artist herself.
D) It was displayed at a retirement party.
6. A) It was the painting that instantly made her rich.
B) It has cost him a lot of money to purchase it.
C) It was recently purchased by the gallery.
D) It is owned by an anonymous collector.

7. A) It reflects her emotions.
B) It contains ample details.
C) It appears perfectly symmetrical.
D) It depicts the beauty of desolation.
8. A) She is eccentric like any other artist.
B) She is a very nice and intelligent artist.
C) She is as lucky as any acclaimed artist.
D) She is one of the most productive artists.

Section B

Directions: In this section, you will hear two passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear three or four questions. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 1 with a single line through the centre.

Questions 9 to 11 are based on the passage you have just heard.

9. A) It is vital to one's mental health.
B) It leads to reconciliation and peace.
C) It promotes interpersonal relationship.
D) It keeps one from traumatic experience.
10. A) When the offender has power over the victim.
B) When the offender is not willing to apologize.
C) When the offender is not duly penalized.
D) When the offender adds insult to injury.
11. A) Talk with the offender calmly.
B) Accept the offender's apology.
C) Find out why he committed the offense.
D) Determine how serious the offense was.

Questions 12 to 15 are based on the passage you have just heard.

12. A) The number of passengers dropped sharply.
B) It served more and more commuters.
C) The number of stations increased to 50.
D) It became the longest in the United Kingdom.
13. A) To increase capacity to meet growing needs.
B) To make way for other means of transport.
C) To have its systems modernised.
D) To avoid further financial losses.
14. A) It is generally recognised as a world heritage site.

- B) It is the fastest way to reach the city's south side.
 - C) It constitutes a source of revenue for the city.
 - D) It helps reduce traffic jams in the city centre.
15. A) They are usually crowded.
- B) They use high-tech systems.
 - C) They accept smartcards only.
 - D) They are colourfully decorated.

Section C

Directions: In this section, you will hear three recordings of lectures or talks followed by three or four questions. The recordings will be played only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 1 with a single line through the centre.

Questions 16 to 18 are based on the recording you have just heard.

16. A) They are quite friendly to humans.
- B) They are shrinking in numbers.
 - C) They are unafraid of humans.
 - D) They are especially fond of garbage.
17. A) It is strictly forbidden.
- B) It is an uncommon sight.
 - C) It is a gesture of human generosity.
 - D) It is allowed only in certain areas.
18. A) Share their food with the bear they see.
- B) Be prepared to run into a hungry bear.
 - C) Try to be friendly with the bear they meet.
 - D) Refrain from teasing bears with cubs.

Questions 19 to 21 are based on the recording you have just heard.

19. A) It refers to opinions that are radical and widespread.
- B) It means making judgments without adequate knowledge.
 - C) It refers to deep-rooted beliefs about someone or something.
 - D) It means sticking to one's judgments even when proved wrong.
20. A) They often lead to war between religious groups.
- B) They keep certain occupations from thriving.
 - C) They allow myths and half-truths to persist.
 - D) They prevent us from getting to the truth.
21. A) When we start to feel superior.
- B) When we mix with prejudiced people.
 - C) When we live in an isolated neighborhood.

D) When we try to keep up with those around us.

Questions 22 to 25 are based on the recording you have just heard.

22. A) Motivated.

B) Disappointed.

C) Perplexed.

D) Shocked.

23. A) They would change with the passage of time.

B) They would benefit young people's adult life.

C) They would help kids grow.

D) They would last a lifetime.

24. A) He had become mature.

B) He suffered poor health.

C) He had lots of stories to tell.

D) He regretted leaving Vietnam.

25. A) Make friends with his students.

B) Show his students how to do their best.

C) Help his students get through the growing pains.

D) Share his personal experience with his students.

□□

Conversation 1 □□□□□□□□

M: Welcome to the Book Club. Today's guest is Susan Lane, the author of a new book on personal finances that has already sold half a million copies. Hi, Susan. Your book is extremely successful. Why do you think that is?

W: I think that's because of my message, which is making happiness a priority over money. So many of us in my generation have spent decades trying to earn more money just to consume more, but it made us more miserable.

M: You yourself were once caught in that cycle, working for two decades as an executive and earning a high salary, but still accumulating debt.

W: I most certainly was. I earned million. But by the time I quit my job four years ago to become a writer, I owed over \$30000.

M: So how did you escape that pattern and what would you advise other people to do?

W: The first change isn't what we value. We need to emphasize things that actually make us happy, like relationships, the environment, or even our hobbies. Once we make the right things our priority. Our goals will change and so will our financial behavior.

M: How does that translate into practical action? Can you give our audience examples of what you're talking about? On an everyday basis?

W: The major areas for action are usually housing, food, and transportation. So people might share a home with friends instead of living on their own. Bring lunch from home instead of going to restaurants and use public transport instead of owning a car.

M: Those sound like major sacrifices. I could never share my home. I need my own space.

W: But they aren't sacrifices. When people change their values, their desires change. So in the example of housing, if we value relationships, sharing a home isn't depriving ourselves of space. But giving us an opportunity to spend more time with our loved ones.

M: Indeed it is.

Questions 1 to 4 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

1. What message does the woman convey in her book?
2. What do we learn about the woman before she became a writer?
3. What does the woman say about one's financial behavior?
4. What does the man say about sharing a home?

Conversation 2 □□□□□

W: Thank you for inviting me to the gallery, Kristopher. I haven't visited here since your predecessor's retirement function.

M: Would you like to see the newest additions to our collection First? Catherine.

W: Are those the landscapes? By Danielle Gregory? I absolutely adore her work.

M: This first piece was a gift to the gallery from the artist herself, and it's quite exquisite.

W: I love how she depicts the barren landscape. The colors compliment each other perfectly.

M: You can sense the desolation in the picture. This piece was inspired by Gregory's recent trek in the Goy Desert.

W: And how did you obtain her other piece over here?

M: It was purchased at auction by an anonymous collector who lent it to the gallery for display. This composition is one of her most acclaimed paintings.

W: It must have cost that collector a small fortune to purchase this.

M: Obviously, I can't disclose the exact amount he paid, but it was substantial.

W: There's so much detail in this painting. I feel like I can really immerse myself in the scene. I particularly like the symmetry created by the reflection of the mountain in the lake.

M: This particular piece was the one that was nominated for a gateway award. I was lucky enough to attend the award ceremony as Gregory's guest.

W: So you know her personally, I assume she's an eccentric artist.

M: Quite the opposite. In fact, she's not at all eccentric. I would say she's one of the most easygoing and intelligent people I know.

W: I'd love to be able to meet her. There are so many questions I'd like to ask.

What a coincidence!

M: I'm meeting her for dinner tonight. Would you like to come along?

W: I'd love too, thank you.

Questions 5 to 8 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

5. What do we learn about one of the newest additions to the gallery's collection?
6. What does the man say about one of the most acclaimed paintings by Daniel Gregory?
7. Why does the woman say she can feel immersed in the scene in the painting?
8. How does the man describe Danielle Gregory?

Passage 1 □□□□□

Forgiveness is the release of resentment or anger. Forgiveness doesn't mean reconciliation. We don't have to return to the same relationship, nor do we have to accept the same harmful behaviors from an offender. Forgiveness is vitally important for the mental health of certain victims. It propels people forward rather than keeping them emotionally engaged in an injustice or trauma. Carrying the hurt or anger of an offense leads the body to release stress chemicals. Eliminating the perpetual flow of those chemicals may also explain why forgiveness provides physical health benefits. There are scenarios in which forgiveness is not the best course. Sometimes a victim becomes more empowered when they give themselves permission not to forgive. Forgiveness can be challenging. This is especially true when the offending party offers an insincere apology, or maybe they haven't offered anything at all. However, it's often the healthiest path forward. It's important to cultivate forgiveness by developing compassion for the offender. Reflect on whether the act was due to malicious intent or whether it was caused by challenging circumstances in the offender's life. What about forgiving ourselves? We sometimes need to take responsibility for mistakes, but intense guilt and shame aren't a desirable outcome in the long run, forgiving yourself may seem like an ambiguous process. You can begin by acknowledging that you are at fault. Take responsibility for the hurt you caused. Then reflect on why the event, draw the lessons you learned and try to avoid committing a similar offense in the future.

Questions 9 to 11 are based on the passage you have just heard.

9. What does the passage say about forgiveness?
10. When is forgiveness especially challenging?
11. What should one do in order to forgive the offender?

Passage 2 □□□□□□□□□□

The Glasgow Subway first opened in 1896 as a cable hauled system. It is generally recognized as the world's third underground railway after London and Budapest. In its long history, it has never been expanded, remaining as a

single loop line with a mere 15 stations. At its peak, it served the shipyard workers on the south side of the city. In the 1960s, there was a decline in the ship building industry, and the popularity of private transport grew. As a result, the subway saw a rapid decline in ridership. It ran with little further change until 1977 when its new operators closed it for major modernization investment, carriages were replaced. Ventilation was improved. And the main depot was also renovated and fitted with connecting tracks to replace the outdated crane transfer mechanism. The subway in its present form reopened for operation in April, 1980. Since its relaunch, the subway has seen a revival in its fortunes. It serves as a viable alternative to other forms of transport, and has gone a long way to alleviate traffic jams in the city center. In 1996, the system reached an important milestone 100 years. To commemorate this special event, the color scheme of the train carriages was updated. Recently, high tech systems such as smart card ticketing machines and smart gates are used across all subway stations. The smart card provides more convenient travel and passengers simply top up their cards and tap them to get in and out the subway. Since its launch, the technology has been adopted by more than 100000 subway customers.

Questions 12 to 15 are based on the passage you have just heard.

12. What does the passage say about the Glasgow subway in the 1960s?
13. Why was the Glasgow subway closed in 1977?
14. Why does the Glasgow subway remain important today?
15. What does the passage say about all subway stations in Glasgow nowadays?

Recording 1 □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□

If you visit the Great Smoky Mountains National Park, chances are: you will remember the roadside or campground bears. Above all else, theirs are the most popular animals in a number of our national parks and these mountains where the population of bears runs into the hundreds. Opportunities to observe these large wild animals are plentiful during the summer. Since national parks are wildlife sanctuaries where no disturbance of the native animals is allowed, years of protection have served to break down the wild bear's fear of humans. Now instead of depending on their own resources for a living, many bears, patrol park roads and campgrounds, they give the garbage cans a frequent, going over an occasional offer of food from a park visitor and illegal and dangerous practice makes beggars of them. Bears are very often hungry, and since they will feed on almost any kind of plant or animal, garbage is quite acceptable. Feeding them however represents misguided kindness because the bears come to expect such generosity from everyone, and consequently, trouble could lie ahead. Park rules prohibit the feeding of bears. Violators are arrested. Every year, doctors who have offices near the park treat a number of cases of bear bites and bear scratches. Some of the accidents have come about in strange ways. One man was in the process of

feeding two small cubs when the mother bear appeared and insisted upon having some of the food shoving the big bear aside with one hand. The man continued feeding the cubs when suddenly he was struck a fierce blow in the face. A bear prompted by the food that a lady kept offering to him entered the car where the generous person was sitting. Her efforts to push the bear out of the car resulted in injuries. A man required medical attention after he applied a lighted cigarette to a bear's noses. Another man tried to boost a bear into the front seat of his car so that he might take a picture of a bear sitting beside his wife who was behind the wheel. Because bears prefer roads and campgrounds. The possibility of a hiker meeting up with a bear along park trails is small, but there's always that chance for a bear seems to know if you are carrying a lunch or a candy bar, he may even insist on taking it.

Questions 16 to 18 are based on the recording you have just heard.

16. What does the speaker say about the bears in National Parks now?
17. What does the speaker say about visitors feeding bears in national parks?
18. What is the speaker's advice to people who carry some food while hiking on a park trail?

Recording 2 prejudice □□□

Why do we form opinions or attitudes about someone or something without really knowing much about them? Just hearing something good or bad about a person, a place or thing can influence our opinions positively or negatively. But letting the opinions of another person determine what our opinions will be is dangerous. Forming opinions about someone or something before really knowing them well is called prejudice. Pre means before, and judice refers to judgment. Hence prejudice means to judge before having adequate knowledge. We can be prejudiced toward or against someone or something. In either case, we are only allowing ourselves to see half of the picture. Very few people or things in this world are all good or all bad. Prejudiced attitudes are usually based on myths, half truths or incorrect information, and they're dangerous because they can keep us from learning the truth about someone or something. People form prejudices against others for many reasons, differences in their race, religion, gender, or occupation. Prejudices keep people apart. They keep us from really knowing and understanding each other. We should feel proud of who we are and the group of people we represent. If feelings of pride begin to turn to feelings of superiority, when we think that our group or our beliefs are better than those around us, however, then we begin to develop prejudiced attitudes that can be harmful. For example, the prejudiced attitudes of one group may keep another group from attending certain schools, from living in any neighborhood they want or from getting a job or a promotion. Extreme feelings of prejudice have caused the deaths of innocent people. We are responsible for our own thoughts and opinions. When we let someone else tell us what to think about someone or something, we are giving up some control of our own. Before you form an

attitude or opinion, find out for yourself about the person or the thing in question. Sometimes we don't realize that we hold prejudiced attitudes toward or against someone or something. We need to carefully examine our lives and our fears and to ask ourselves whether our attitudes come from our personal knowledge and experience, or from rumors and fear of the unknown. The good news about prejudice is that we are not born with it. Prejudiced attitudes and opinions develop over time. But with education and knowledge, we can replace our prejudices with cooperation and understanding.

Questions 19 to 21 are based on the recording you have just heard.

19. Why does the speaker say about prejudice?
20. Why does the speaker say prejudiced attitudes are dangerous?
21. When does the speaker say we begin to develop prejudiced attitudes?

Recording 3 □□□□

When I started high school, it was a shock. I had spent eight years fighting my way to be the most popular kid in the Catholic school student body. I had been a big, tough eighth grader, and suddenly was a lowly ninth grader bullied by the big, tough 12th grade seniors who ran the high school, realized then that it's nice to strive for something. But that you also have to enjoy the moment you're in and be happy where you are. Rock and Roll had always been an important part of my life. I remember my friends and I used to drive around until the late hours of the nights listening to the Music of Rock and Roll Legends. During those teenage years, I built friendships that I thought would last a lifetime. Most people that age think the same thing, but people drift apart. Jobs, families, and tragedies separate people from those lasting friendships. The tragedy that separated me from my friends forever was the Vietnam War. A year after I graduated from high school, I left for Vietnam, came back burned out and tired, as though I had lived 10 lifetimes in the short span of 14 months. The 14 months I was in the war. I couldn't relate to the friends I had had in high school. They still seemed childish, concerned with childish things that weren't important to me. I was still trying to cope with the death, destruction, and evil had seen in Vietnam, felt like we had done terrible things to innocent people there, and in turn, I had seen terrible things done to my friends. I withdrew from my friends and started college. Then I quit college and took many different jobs. I spent a lot of my time and money on alcohol and other drugs. Finally, in an effort to get my life going in the right direction again, I sold everything and took what little money I had and bought myself an airplane ticket to Israel, went there to study history while studying at High Five University, I met my wife, who was also an American student. I now teach in a high school back in America. I look at my students and see them struggling with many of the very things I struggled with many years ago. As a teacher I try to help them over the rough spots as best I can.

Questions 22 to 25 are based on the recording you have just heard.

22. How did the speaker feel when he started high school?

23. What did the speaker once think of teenage friendships?
24. What do we learn about the speaker when he returned from the Vietnam War?
25. What does the speaker try to do as a teacher?

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Section A

Directions: In this section, you will hear two long conversations. At the end of each conversation, you will hear four questions. Both the conversation and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 1 with a single line through the centre.

Questions 1 to 4 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

1. A) She hasn't started writing it.
B) She hasn't decided on a topic.
C) She is proofreading the first draft.
D) She is working on the references.
2. A) He lent many books to the man for reference.
B) He offered the man advice on resource hunting.
C) He published a lot in a number of reputable journals.
D) He told the man to be selective when using e-resources.
3. A) He didn't think her dissertation topic viable.
B) He wasn't interested in her dissertation topic.
C) He didn't want her to rush through her dissertation.
D) He wasn't specific about the length of her dissertation.
4. A) Change her research methodology.
B) Narrow down her dissertation topic.
C) Consult her professor more.
D) Follow the man's advice.

Questions 5 to 8 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

5. A) He has translated 12 books.
B) He is a well-known nutritionist.
C) His books sell well worldwide.
D) His latest book sold a million copies.
6. A) The desire of Americans to try exotic cuisines.
B) The demand for information about food safety.
C) The fact that over half of Americans are overweight.
D) The fact that science books are difficult to read.

- 7. A) The general public.
- B) Those who are overweight.
- C) Those who want to lose weight.
- D) The medical community.
- 8. A) Switch to a vegetarian diet.
- B) Follow a personalized diet.
- C) Adhere to doctors' advice.
- D) Cut carbohydrate intake.

Section B

Directions: In this section, you will hear two passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear three or four questions. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 1 with a single line through the centre.

Questions 9 to 11 are based on the passage you have just heard.

- 9. A) The rate of their growth increased dramatically.
- B) The growth of their new brain cells doubled.
- C) They began to show signs of depression.
- D) They began to get irritated and restless.
- 10. A) To avoid them in the future.
- B) To warn others against them.
- C) To make good sense of them.
- D) To reflect on their causes.
- 11. A) Produce a surprising healing effect.
- B) Weaken one's immunity in the long run.
- C) Make people more susceptible to illness.
- D) Provide protection against mental illnesses.

Questions 12 to 15 are based on the passage you have just heard.

- 12. A) Placing their own interests over their staff's.
- B) Being overwhelmed by their daily routines.
- C) Lacking the ability to relate to their staff.
- D) Spending too much time handling email.
- 13. A) Their leadership may be challenged.
- B) Their companies may go bankrupt.
- C) Unexpected events may occur.
- D) Major problems may result.
- 14. A) Keep an eye on their employees.

- B) Motivate and inspire their team.
 - C) Sacrifice some of the immediate goals.
 - D) Have greater ambition in overall planning.
15. A) Cultivate self-control.
- B) Filter their email boxes.
 - C) Respond only after work.
 - D) Check only when necessary.

Section C

Directions: In this section, you will hear three recordings of lectures or talks followed by three or four questions. The recordings will be played only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 1 with a single line through the centre.

Questions 16 to 18 are based on the recording you have just heard.

16. A) The key to increasing healthy food supply.
- B) The best way to improve marketing research.
 - C) The impact of advertisements on consumption.
 - D) The importance of the appearance of food.
17. A) By focusing on the nutrients in different foods.
- B) By emphasizing the diversity of food.
 - C) By stressing pleasing aesthetics of food.
 - D) By winning the support of marketing professors.
18. A) They can attract customers with the healthy qualities of their products.
- B) They can boost sales of healthy foods by making them visually appealing.
 - C) They can turn to marketing professors for advice.
 - D) They can rely on advertising for sales promotion.

Questions 19 to 21 are based on the recording you have just heard.

19. A) It has witnessed a spectacular surge in demand.
- B) It has met much criticism from environmentalists.
 - C) It has seen more small businesses offering environment-friendly products.
 - D) It has experienced increasingly fierce competition among global companies.
20. A) Consumers now know much more about technology.
- B) Their mass production has sharply reduced the price.
 - C) Consumers tend to favor all that is novel.
 - D) Their quality has been greatly improved.
21. A) Purchasing only this kind of products for home cleaning.
- B) Writing positive comments about them on social media.

- C) Demonstrating on TV how effective these products are.
- D) Telling one another about their incomparable virtues.

Questions 22 to 25 are based on the recording you have just heard.

- 22. A) Increasing cleaners' workload.
- B) Blocking the fountains' works.
- C) Breaking a time-honored ritual.
- D) Polluting the fountains' water.
- 23. A) They are occasionally retrieved by curious tourists.
- B) They are regularly donated to charity organizations.
- C) They are mostly used for the fountains' maintenance.
- D) They are usually used as wages for fountain cleaners.
- 24. A) It is invested in a series of businesses.
- B) It is used exclusively for its maintenance.
- C) It is used to run a supermarket for the needy.
- D) It is estimated to be about \$40,000 a month.
- 25. A) He was arrested for stealing money from four fountain cleaners.
- B) He was sentenced to 34 years' imprisonment.
- C) He collected rare coins from around the world.
- D) He stole a lot of money from a fountain with a magnetic stick.



Conversation 1 □□□□□

M: How's your dissertation going? I'm proofreading my first draft and will submit it to my professor tomorrow.

W: Oh, I haven't even started writing mine yet, so I'm really worried about finishing by the end of next semester.

M: You mean you haven't even begun yours yet? The final draft is due in five months.

W: Of course I've started it, but I can't get to the writing yet as I haven't found enough resources to use, so I'm still researching the topic.

M: Maybe the problem is the way you're doing your research. I started by talking to my professor about where to look for information. And based on that, I found books in the library and a lot of reputable journal articles on the Internet.

W: I've tried all that, but don't have enough to write the dissertation as my department's minimum length is 70 pages. I think the problem is that my topic isn't viable. And honestly, my professor did warn me at the beginning that I might not be able to find enough material. But I was so interested in the topic that I didn't let his advice to turn me.

M: Well, I suggest you find a new topic. After all, our professors are here to guide us, so it's best to listen to them.

W: In retrospect, I wish I had listened to him, but I didn't. And now I don't want to give up my topic as I've already invested so much time and energy.

M: If you're committed to your current topic, maybe you could make some adjustments rather than abandon it completely. What is your topic?

W: It's "Depictions of Femininity and Folklore from the South of the Country".

M: That's pretty narrow. You could find more material if you made the topic broader, maybe by including other kinds of depictions.

W: Broadening the topic is a great idea. I'll start by including folklore from other regions of the country.

Questions 1 to 4 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

1. What does the woman say about her dissertation?
2. What does the man say about his professor?
3. What does the woman say about her professor?
4. What do we learn the woman will do to complete her dissertation?

Conversation 2 □□□□□□

W: Today, on Book Talk, we are lucky enough to host John Robbins and discuss his new book, *Why Americans Are Fat and How We Can Lose Weight*. John isn't just a respected writer; he's also one of the rare celebrity authors writing about science today.

M: Thanks for having me, Rebecca, but I'm hardly a celebrity.

W: That's very modest of you to say, considering that your four books have sold a total of seven million copies worldwide, and they've been translated into 12 different languages. What makes people so fascinated with your work?

M: Well, people read my books because more than 60% of Americans are overweight or obese. And other countries are facing similar problems. Basically, we all want to know how to fix things.

W: We certainly do. I've read your new book and it's fabulous, especially when it comes to the way you make difficult science easy for laymen to understand. That's no small achievement.

M: I'm glad to hear you find my work accessible, because I was worried when I wrote it that discussing the science might make the book more suited for a specialist audience. My last book was written primarily for the medical community. But this time, I want to help ordinary people take control of their weight.

W: And how do you suggest they do that? Can you give us the basics of your advice for people who want to lose weight?

M: Briefly, I argue that every person needs to consider their metabolism and eat what suits their body's needs. I don't advocate one single diet. Some people should eat more carbohydrates than others. And different people need different amounts of protein and fat.

W: But you do have some recommendations for everyone, including eating ten

servings of vegetables and three of fruit a day. We'll talk about those recommendations next, but now we need to take a short break for a message from our sponsor.

Questions 5 to 8 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

5. What does the woman say about the man in her introduction?
6. What has motivated the man to write his books?
7. Who does the man say his last book was mainly written for?
8. What does the man recommend people do?

Passage 1 □□□□□□□□

Stress is often depicted as negative, but research shows that moderate amounts of it can be beneficial for your brain and your body. First, the benefits for the brain. Studies have shown that short periods of stress can actually bolster cognitive functioning. Researchers discovered that placing rats in a stressful situation for just a few hours doubled the growth of new brain cells. The rats also did better on a memory test later on. Scientists think the same thing happens in humans. But how does stress improve memory? It's simple. When your brain cells multiply, your memory can improve. Viewed from a biological perspective, this makes sense, because animals that are better at remembering dangerous situations can avoid them in the future. If an animal encounters a predator and escapes, for example, it's important to remember where and when that encounter happened. Experts assert that the same principle applies to humans. Now, let's turn to how stress benefits the body. This may come as a surprise to laymen. But experts say that stress can keep you from getting sick. Scientists concede that chronic stress can make you more prone to illness. But research shows that short periods of stress can actually provide some protection against getting sick, because it increases your immune functioning. One study shows that rats that experienced brief stress had a surge of immune cell response, which makes the immune system better prepared to fight illness. For humans there's even evidence that experiencing stress before getting vaccinated could help make vaccines more effective.

Questions 9 to 11 are based on the passage you have just heard.

9. What did researchers discover about rats placed briefly in a stressful situation?
10. Why do people tend to have clear memories of dangerous situations they have encountered?
11. What do scientists believe chronic stress can do?

Passage 2 □□□□□□□□□□

For many managers and people who work in leadership positions, dealing with emails is a dilemma. It's likely the unpredictable, uncontrollable and ongoing nature of day-to-day email in terms of volume, importance and urgency contributes to their levels of anxiety and to diminished leadership skills. That's

because it's not unusual for many leaders to prioritize email management over people management. An obsession with managing their inbox prevents them from dealing with their employees. As a result, they ignore the issues that might only be mild problems at first, until unfortunately, they inevitably transform into a major problem or crisis by virtue of neglect. As leaders, they are expected to motivate and inspire their team in pursuit of longer term strategic goals and also, less ambitiously but more practically, to monitor their daily output, to set clear expectations. and to give regular feedback. When presented with a choice between the appeal of their inbox and other more important activities, many sacrifice the latter. Daily email demands have a negative impact on their goal progress. This is because leaders must divert resources from other tasks to check, filter and respond to emails. The solution is cultivating self-control which is like a muscle - it can be strengthened or improved over time through exercise. Some suggestions include making space in your diary for the only periods during which you'll be checking emails, setting a timer for yourself so you don't become distracted by your inbox for too long, turning off email alerts so you're not interrupted by them.

Questions 12 to 15 are based on the passage you have just heard.

12. What does the speaker say is a common problem with managers?
13. What may happen when managers ignore minor problems?
14. What are leaders expected to do in pursuing their strategic goals?
15. How can a manager best avoid being distracted by email?

Recording 1 □□□□□□

In last week's lecture, we talked about the problems caused by poor eating habits, focusing on how medical professionals are trying to solve these problems. Today, we'll continue with the topic, but focus on research from a different field - marketing. Now, what can marketing tell us about improving nutrition? Well, a team of marketing professors has studied the importance of the visual aspect of food and how that influences food choices. Those marketing experts assert that the impact of the appearance of food is greater than we might presume, and might hold the key to encouraging better eating. So how important is the appearance of food? Research shows that just seeing an appealing photograph of a hamburger in an advertisement, for example, can cause individuals to imagine the taste or smell of that hamburger. This can make them more likely to purchase and consume it. Of course, that's the point of advertisements. So isn't that a good thing? Well, the marketing professors argue that this is actually a problem, because the combination of pleasing aesthetics of and easy access to unhealthy foods, such as hamburgers and pizza, may be contributing to a worldwide health crisis. In fact, statistics show that 39% of all adults in the world weigh too much and another 13% are obese. Now, as we discussed last time, medical professionals have tried to fight the obesity epidemic by focusing on the nutrients found in different foods, emphasizing things like carbohydrate, fat, sugar and calorie

content. But they've had limited success. The marketing professors believe that the real solution to obesity is making food look appealing and focusing on the pleasure of both looking at and eating that food. That pleasure can be used as a tool to promote healthy food choices. In fact, the research done by the team showed that associating healthy food with pleasant images, experiences and emotions led to greater interest in purchasing or eating it. "This is a better strategy," they claim, then reminding consumers that a certain food is good for them. But are they right? Well, the researchers cited a marketing campaign designed to reverse the sales decline of carrots. The campaign didn't emphasize the carrots' healthy qualities, but embrace their beauty and the pleasure derived from eating them. For example, the ads focused on the bright, beautiful orange color and crisp texture of the carrots. The campaign led to an impressive increase in product sales of more than 1%. The researchers believe that other companies could bolster sales of healthy foods with similar ads, depicting their products as attractive and a source of pleasure.

Questions 16 to 18 are based on the recording you have just heard.

16. What does the speaker say a team of marketing professors has studied?

17. How have medical professionals tried to fight obesity?

18. What can other companies learn from the example of the carrot promotion campaign?

Recording 2 □□□□□□□□

The household cleaning products industry really began to take off in the 1950s. Prior to that resourceful housewives, who had grown up in a less prosperous era, relied on substances that they used in their kitchens such as vinegar used to clean windows. Today, the household cleaning products industry is worth billions of dollars a year and is dominated by large global companies. In recent years, however, many countries have witnessed a surge in the number of small businesses and companies offering more environment-friendly cleaning products, and they're doing good business, too. One reason for this is that consumers are becoming more aware of environment and sustainability issues. They also want to make their home a safe place, free from toxic chemicals. The third reason is people's awareness of a knowledge about technology has never been greater. In the past, people might have been skeptical of a new product claimed to be able to achieve amazing cleaning results, but they now have faith in technology's ability to do what was once thought impossible. There is perhaps no better example of this than a patented cloth sold by one company, which remarkably uses only water rather than traditional cleaning products. The company claims its cloth lifts, traps and removes dirt and bacteria. And considering that people don't see these products in shops, or advertised on TV or in the press, it has been a pretty steep rise. Many of the people behind these companies began testing the viability of their products by selling them at local markets. Then, in many

cases, customers are doing the marketing for these products by leaving threads of comments on social media, praising their virtues. There are also TV shows and books dedicated to maintaining home tidiness and cleanliness and the benefits of having a clean home. Having a safe and clean home might be one thing people feel they can control in an increasingly out-of-control world. And there are social media celebrities. One woman in Britain has become a social media sensation with more than two million followers for her cleaning tips page.

Questions 19 to 21 are based on the recording you have just heard.

19. What does the speaker say about the cleaning products industry in recent years?

20. Why are newly developed cleaning products selling well?

21. What are some customers doing to help promote non-traditional cleaning products?

Recording 3 □□□□□□□□

Throwing spare change into a fountain is a time-honored ritual: throw a penny into the water, and your wish might come true. But all that money has to go somewhere. Otherwise, the growing piles of pennies, quarters and euros could clog up the fountain's works. Today, I'm going to talk about where all the coins go. Well, the coins collected can go to all sorts of different places - from fountain maintenance to charity or public service. In New York City, for example, coins collected from fountains in public parks often go towards the fountains' maintenance itself, though entrepreneurs who don't mind getting their hands wet often get to it first. There are over 50 beautiful, decorative display fountains in New York City parks. They are cleaned by the parks' staff every few weeks. But most of the coins have already been removed by entrepreneurial New Yorkers and there is not a significant amount left to be collected. Other cities, though, can pull in a much more serious haul. Take for example, Rome's famous Trevi fountain: for hundreds of years, visitors have thrown coins over their shoulder into the fountain to ensure that they will return. So many tourists toss in coins that Roman officials have the fountain cleaned every night, reportedly getting as much as \$4,000 in loose change from around the world each day. Most of the money collected each night goes towards running a supermarket for the needy. And collecting that cash is serious business. Roman officials have been known to be tough on anyone caught skimming coins from the fountain. In one case in 2005, police arrested four fountain cleaners after they were spotted slipping coins into their own pockets after collecting them. Authorities finally caught one notorious thief named Thomas Morgan and banned him from the fountain after he fished out thousands of dollars in change over 34 years using a magnetic stick. For the most part, money collected from privately-owned fountains in the United States also goes to charity. The fountain in New York City's Bryant Park is owned and operated by a not-for-profit corporation, which puts the cash

collected by cleaners towards the fountain's own maintenance. Tens of thousands of dollars in coins removed from wishing wells, fountains and ponds in Florida's Walt Disney World are donated each year to support foster children living in the state. Whether or not your wish comes true after tossing a coin into a fountain, you can rest assured knowing that the change is likely going to someone who needs it.

Questions 22 to 25 are based on the recording you have just heard.

- 22. What problem might be caused by the growing piles of coins in fountains?
- 23. What does the speaker say about the coins collected from New York City's park fountains?
- 24. What do we learn about the money collected from Rome's Trevi Fountain?
- 25. What does the speaker say about Thomas Morgan?

2023 □ 3 □

Section A

Directions: In this section, you will hear two long conversations. At the end of each conversation, you will hear four questions. Both the conversation and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 1 with a single line through the centre.

Questions 1 to 4 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

1. A) In a restaurant.
B) In a kitchen.
C) In a food store.
D) In a supermarket.
2. A) She eats meat occasionally.
B) She enjoys cheeseburgers.
C) She is allergic to seafood.
D) She is a partial vegetarian.
3. A) Dealing with one's colleagues.
B) Changing one's eating habit.
C) Following the same diet for years.
D) Keeping awake at morning meetings.
4. A) They enjoy perfect health.
B) They are both animal lovers.
C) They only eat organic food.
D) They are cutting back on coffee.

Questions 5 to 8 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

5. A) The man got a poor evaluation from his colleagues.
B) The man made little contribution to the company.
C) The man paid attention to trivial things.
D) The man had an attitude problem.
6. A) They make unhelpful decisions for solving problems.
B) They favor some employees' suggestions over others'.
C) They use manipulative language to mask their irrational choices.
D) They reject employees' reasonable arguments for work efficiency.

7. A) It is a must for rational judgment.
B) It is more of a sin than a virtue.
C) It is a good quality in the workplace.
D) It is more important now than ever.
8. A) Smoothing relationships in the workplace.
B) Making rational and productive decisions.
C) Focusing on employees career growth.
D) Preserving their power and prestige.

Section B

Directions: In this section, you will hear two passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear three or four questions. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 1 with a single line through the centre.

Questions 9 to 11 are based on the passage you have just heard.

9. A) They show genius which defies description.
B) They accomplish feats many of us cannot.
C) They create very high commercial value.
D) They bring great honor to their country.
10. A) They take part in kids' extra-curricular activities.
B) They work in spare time to teach children sports.
C) They try to be positive role models to children.
D) They serve as spokespersons for luxury goods.
11. A) Separating an athlete's professional life from their personal life.
B) Preventing certain athletes from getting in trouble with the law.
C) Keeping athletes away from drug or alcohol problems.
D) Being super sports stars without appearing arrogant.

Questions 12 to 15 are based on the passage you have just heard.

12. A) They always cost more than expected.
B) They are joyous and exciting occasions.
C) They should be paid up by the attendees.
D) They are dreams coming true to the brides.
13. A) It cost \$60,000.
B) It was cancelled.
C) It had eight guests only.
D) It was held in Las Vegas.
14. A) Postpone her wedding.

- B) Ask her friends for help.
 - C) Keep to her budget.
 - D) Invite more guests.
15. A) She called it romantic.
- B) She welcomed it with open arms.
 - C) She said she would think about it.
 - D) She rejected it flatly.

Section C

Directions: In this section, you will hear three recordings of lectures or talks followed by three or four questions. The recordings will be played only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 1 with a single line through the centre.

Questions 16 to 18 are based on the recording you have just heard.

16. A) It determines people's moods.
- B) It can impact people's wellbeing.
 - C) It is closely related to people's emotions.
 - D) It can influence people's personalities.
17. A) They make people more reproductive.
- B) They increase people's life expectancy.
 - C) They tend to produce positive feelings.
 - D) They may alter people's genes gradually.
18. A) The link between temperature and personality is fairly weak.
- B) People share many personality traits despite their nationalities.
 - C) People in the same geographical area may differ in personality.
 - D) The Americans are apparently more outgoing than the Chinese.

Questions 19 to 21 are based on the recording you have just heard.

19. A) The number of older Americans living alone is on the rise.
- B) Chronic loneliness does harm to senior citizens in particular.
 - C) Correlations have been found between loneliness and ill health.
 - D) A growing number of US seniors face the risk of early mortality.
20. A) Medication is available for treating loneliness.
- B) Loneliness rarely results from living alone.
 - C) Being busy helps fight loneliness.
 - D) Loneliness is probably reversible.
21. A) Living with one's children.
- B) Meeting social expectations.
 - C) Meaningful social contact.

D) Timely medical intervention.

Questions 22 to 25 are based on the recording you have just heard.

22. A) She had a successful career in finance.
B) She wrote stories about women travelers.
C) She made regular trips to Asian countries.
D) She invested in several private companies.
23. A) Buy a ranch.
B) Start a blog.
C) Travel round the world.
D) Set up a travel agency.
24. A) Work hard to attract attention from publishers.
B) Gain support from travel advertising companies.
C) Try to find a full-time job in the travel business.
D) Create something unique to enter the industry.
25. A) Attracting sufficient investment.
B) Creating an exotic corporate culture.
C) Avoiding too much advertising early on.
D) Refraining from promoting similar products.



Conversation 1 □□□□

M: Thanks for inviting me out tonight. I've been wanting to try this place for weeks. I usually pass it on my way home from work but never seemed to have time to stop.

W: I've been dying to come here as well. I was worried that the menu might not be accommodating, but one of my close friends ate here last week. She's a vegetarian. She told me that there were a lot of options for her and they offered alternative dishes.

M: But you're not vegetarian, are you?

W: Well, not entirely. I don't eat meat at all, but I don't have a problem eating fish, seafood, or eggs.

M: Isn't that very difficult? I can't imagine giving up a premium juicy steak or bacon cheeseburgers.

W: I wouldn't know. My parents followed the same diet. Even when I was younger, we never had meat during meals and I never really had a craving to try it. I bet it would be hard though, giving up something you're accustomed to eating. I tried cutting back on coffee in the morning and it was awful. Come to think of it. It was probably even worse for my colleagues that had to deal with me at morning meetings.

M: That's even harder to imagine - you without coffee. So you say your parents also followed a partially vegetarian diet? Why did they decide to do that?

W: That's an interesting question. I never thought to ask them though. My best guess is for health reasons. They're not terribly active or knowledgeable about animal preservation efforts, but they're serious about their health. Both are in their 70s now, but eat organic as often as possible and take part in regular physical exercise. Neither of them has any health problems and they hardly ever get sick.

M: In that case, I might give it a try someday.

W: Now back to the menu, what are you going to have?

Questions 1 to 4 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

1. Where does the conversation most probably take place?
2. What do we learn about the woman?
3. What would be a difficult thing to do according to the woman?
4. What does the woman say about her parents?

Conversation 2 □□□□□□□□

W: How did your annual performance evaluation meeting with your manager go? Did you get much in the way of praise?

M: Next to zero. When we came to the part about discussing my areas for growth, but he wouldn't really expand on that description. He said it's the little things I do and say.

W: did you ask him for a specific example?

M: I did ask him a few more questions to try to narrow it down. He said my constant questioning of him and his decisions was the most obvious example he could give, then our conversation was swiftly brought to a close.

W: I had a similar experience once. My manager told me I was too honest. In most cases I thought my honesty was helpful as did my colleagues, but my manager thought otherwise. Some managers really adopt manipulative language to disguise the unreasonable choices they have made. They don't use the rational power of arguments to resolve issues of conflicts or complaints about unfairness.

M: Right. Some employ their persuasive vocabulary and influential communication style to win workplace arguments by compelling people to perform the intended action.

W: Exactly. Too honest isn't that a good thing. I thought that's surely something we should have covered earlier in the section discussing strength and talents, but now honesty was deemed to be more of a sin than a virtue, since it made people feel uncomfortable, or at least it made the most powerful folks feel uncomfortable.

M: Indeed. Rhetoric is viewed by many philosophers as the method through which the powerful accumulate more power. By virtue of having the loudest voice, they're able to command greater attention and a further assert or

dominance even when what they're saying doesn't really make much sense.

W: And retaining their power and prestige is their priority.

M: It's what makes the most sense to a lot of them.

Questions 5 to 8 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

5. What was the manager's reason for giving little praise for the man's performance?
6. What does the woman say about some managers?
7. According to the woman, what do some managers think of honesty?
8. What does the woman think is the priority of many managers?

Passage 1 □□□□□□

Athletes are seen as heroes because they can do things that most of us can't do. They can hit fast balls coming at them at nearly one hundred miles an hour, and leap and hang in the air, seemingly defying gravity. They get paid millions of dollars for their efforts, and their names and faces appear on everything, from running shoes to advertising boards. Athletes who are champions also show qualities such as perseverance, dedication, and the ability to keep their cool under pressure. Many show those same qualities off the plain field too. Stories about superstar athletes teach us about working hard and believing in ourselves and in being passionate about what we do. Although it's usually bad behavior that gets an athlete a spot on the six o'clock news. Many high-profile players work hard to be positive role models to children. They raise money for charities and act as mentors, talking to student groups and volunteering their time to programs that help children keep off drugs and stay in school. Still, even the greatest champions have flaws. Just because an athlete has the perfect golf swing, doesn't mean he is the perfect parent, friend or spokesperson. They also make mistakes. Separating an athlete's professional and personal lives can be tough. When a sports star gets in trouble with the law or does something wrong in their private life, fans are often left disappointed. Before he died, baseball star Mickey Mantle, who was plagued with alcohol problems, told young ball players and the fans who admired him to play like me don't be like me.

Questions 9 to 11 are based on the passage you have just heard.

9. What does the speaker say athletes are often viewed as heroes?
10. What does the speaker say many high-profile players do?
11. What does the speaker say can be difficult?

Passage 2 □□□□□□

We don't need to tell you that weddings can get expensive. Even with the most meticulous budgeting, a few unexpected costs are bound to occur. While most brides tend to accept this as fact, one Canadian woman who is only known as Susan attempted to avoid all wedding costs. She did this by asking her friends and family to pay up to attend her wedding. It went about as well as you'd expect. Susan is causing quite the debate online after posting a

bizarre Facebook complaint about her now canceled wedding. Yes, the couple called off the wedding just days before their wedding vows. Since the guest refused to pay the 1500 dollar attendance fee, the 60,000 dollar-dream wedding was put on permanent hold. In her long explanation filled with cursing and swearing, the bride accused her friends and family of ruining her marriage and her life. She stated that each guest would only need to pay 1500 dollars while she sacrificed everything for the day. Her maid of honor told her to stick to the budget as she was asking too much from her guest, but Susan ignored her. Not surprisingly, only eight people responded positively to the wedding invitations and money requests, realizing they would not be able to afford their dream wedding. Susan's future husbands suggested getting married in Las Vegas. The bride quickly shut down the idea, saying she did not want a wedding of gambling and have been drinking. It seems her dream wedding has now become a nightmare.

Questions 12 to 15 are based on the passage you have just heard.

12. What does the speaker say about wedding?
13. What do we learn about the wedding of the Canadian woman Susan?
14. What did Susan's maid of honor advise her?
15. How did Susan respond to her future husband's suggestion?

Recording 1 □□□□□□□□

It has long been scientifically established that weather changes can affect people's moods. Now a new study has provided evidence that temperature can influence people's personalities. This study of over 1.6 million people revealed that 22 degrees Celsius is the perfect air temperature to live in. A city with an average annual temperature closer to 22 tends to have a population who are more agreeable, conscientious, emotionally stable and outgoing. It is the least taxing temperature for the body to regulate its own temperature. The study was observational and didn't show cause and effect, but the scientists behind it theorize that better weather leads people to leave their home more often. This in turn leads to more social interaction, which encourages them to develop a friendlier and socially more acceptable personality. Warmer climates also make people feel more positive in general. They tend to be more agreeable and conscientious. The findings might help explain why colder and warmer countries tend to produce people with different personalities. Roughly speaking, about forty percent of a person's personality is determined by their genes, the other sixty percent by their environment. It was already well known that personality traits vary across geographic regions. Scientists also knew that these geographic personality traits are associated with a broad range of consequential outcomes. These outcomes include economic activity, for example, entrepreneurial startup rates and also crime rates, health behaviors and health outcomes. And it is well established that personality traits differ between countries. The research team speculated the two might be linked. To test this, they gave online

personality tests to 5587 Chinese students and 1.66 million Americans. They then compared the results with the average annual temperature where they grew up. The tests measured personality along five well studied characteristics. the five were agreeability, conscientiousness, emotional stability, outgoingness, and openness to new experiences. In both groups, the researchers found the closer a town's average annual temperature was to 22 degrees, the more its population exhibited those personality characteristics. However, the findings were much stronger for the Chinese group than the Americans studied, which suggests that though temperature plays a role, it does not play a dominant role. The effects are fairly weak. It's unlikely to lead to many arguments over the temperature setting of the office air conditioner.

Questions 16 to 18 are based on the recording you have just heard.

16. What has a new study revealed about temperature?
17. What does the speaker say about warmer climates?
18. What do the online personality test suggest?

Recording 2 □□□□□□□□

Today we're talking about loneliness. Loneliness and social isolation are growing public health concerns for people of all ages in the united states, from adolescence to the elderly. Public health experts are worried because loneliness seems to be on the rise and studies have long found correlations between loneliness and an assortment of medical conditions that threaten health and longevity. The problem of loneliness maybe even greater than we thought. A new national poll found that about a third of older Americans are lonely and almost as many seniors feel isolated. This is a serious problem as research shows that chronic loneliness is particularly harmful to senior citizens. That's because it can impair older adults memory and damage their physical and mental health. Chronic loneliness even impacts the life expectancy of seniors, increasing the risk of early mortality. Let's take a closer look at that poll now. More than a third of seniors in the poll said they felt lonely at least some of the time and twenty seven per cent said they sometimes or often felt isolated. This reflects how much time the seniors spent with others. Almost thirty percent said they socialized with friends, family, or neighbors once a week or less. Women were more likely than men to report loneliness, but there is good news. It looks like loneliness can be reversed. But researchers are still trying to determine the best way to do so. Why is that? Resolving the problem of loneliness among seniors often isn't as simple as getting them together with others or moving them in with their children. In fact, the poll found that seniors who lived with their children were more likely to report feeling lonely than those who didn't. This may be because loneliness refers to the discrepancy between actual and desired relationships. So its possible that someone who lives alone doesn't meet that definition, while someone in house full of busy people does. How can we solve the problem? Well, the researchers assert that it's important to address each

person's underlying cause of loneliness. Whether it's the death of a spouse, medical problems or social expectations that haven't been fulfilled, it's noteworthy that there is one general recommendation. While finding solutions for loneliness is highly personal, research suggests the best interventions are those that involve meaningful social contact at least once a week, depending on the person that could mean volunteering, seeing an old friend or something else.

Questions 19 to 21 are based on the recording you have just heard.

19. Why does the speaker say the finding of a new national poll reveals a problem?

20. What is the good news the speaker talks about?

21. What is the key to solving the loneliness problem according to the speaker?

Recording 3 □□□□□□□□

Hello, I am co-founder of the popular female travel community, "we are travel girls". We collect and publish stories from women travelling all over the world. We promote women's blogs. We host meetings and events and are getting ready to launch our travel with us trips in Bali, Japan and Malawi. Before I started, we are travel girls. I had a successful ten-year career in finance in London where I advise private clients on their investments. Having always had a huge love for travel, I finally took the leap and left finance to pursue my dream of starting a travel company. For as long as I can remember, I want it to be a travel writer. Before blogs existed, and everything we read was online. I would go to travel writing seminars by writers who were published in travel magazines. I was desperate to write for one of those magazines, but didn't know how to break into that industry. After university, I ended up working in finance, but always had a desire to travel and write about it. In 2015, I was looking at ways to leave finance and my best friend Vanessa, who grew up on a ranch on the central coast of California, suggested starting a blog, but when we started creating it, we realized that was the same thing every girl was doing. So we turned our attention to creating a community among these women. This led us to start "we are travel girls", which has now grown into a community of over 200,000 followers. To anyone thinking about becoming a travel writer, I would suggest they first try and look for a unique way to enter the industry. There are a lot of travel writers now and it can be hard to stand out from the crowd, which is really why we started "We are travel girls". Be prepared to work hard. If you want to turn it into a full time business and try not to rush to selling advertising spaces before you have created a dedicated audience. The size of your audience doesn't necessarily need to be huge. But you want them to be engaged if you post too many promotions early on, you will turn many people off.

Questions 22 to 25 are based on the recording you have just heard.

22. What do we learn about the speaker before she created the community

"we are travel girls"?

23. What did the speaker's friends suggest they do in 2015?

24. What does the speaker advise people to do if they want to become travel writers?

25. What is the speaker's advice on winning a loyal audience?

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Section A

Directions: In this section, you will hear two long conversations. At the end of each conversation, you will hear four questions. Both the conversation and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 1 with a single line through the centre.

Questions 1 to 4 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

Questions 5 to 8 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

Section B

Directions: In this section, you will hear two passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear three or four questions. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 1 with a single line through the centre.

Questions 9 to 11 are based on the passage you have just heard.

Questions 12 to 15 are based on the passage you have just heard.

Section C

Directions: In this section, you will hear three recordings of lectures or talks followed by three or four questions. The recordings will be played only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 1 with a single line through the centre.

Questions 16 to 18 are based on the recording you have just heard.

Questions 19 to 21 are based on the recording you have just heard.

Questions 22 to 25 are based on the recording you have just heard.



Conversation 1

Questions 1 to 4 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.

Conversation 2

Questions 5 to 8 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

- 5.
- 6.
- 7.
- 8.

Passage 1

Questions 9 to 11 are based on the passage you have just heard.

- 9.
- 10.

11.

Passage 2

Questions 12 to 15 are based on the passage you have just heard.

12.

13.

14.

15.

Recording 1

Questions 16 to 18 are based on the recording you have just heard.

16.

17.

18.

Recording 2

Questions 19 to 21 are based on the recording you have just heard.

19.

20.

21.

Recording 3

Questions 22 to 25 are based on the recording you have just heard.

22.

23.

24.

25.

2023 □ 6 □ □□□

Section A

Directions: In this section, you will hear two long conversations. At the end of each conversation, you will hear four questions. Both the conversation and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 1 with a single line through the centre.

Questions 1 to 4 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

Questions 5 to 8 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

Section B

Directions: In this section, you will hear two passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear three or four questions. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 1 with a single line through the centre.

Questions 9 to 11 are based on the passage you have just heard.

Questions 12 to 15 are based on the passage you have just heard.

Section C

Directions: In this section, you will hear three recordings of lectures or talks followed by three or four questions. The recordings will be played only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 1 with a single line through the centre.

Questions 16 to 18 are based on the recording you have just heard.

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22.

23.

24.

25.



2022 年 6 月 考试

1-4 ABCA 5-8 DDCD 9-11 ABB 12-15 CDAB 16-18 ACC 19-21 CBA 22-25 ADCB

2022 年 9 月 考试 2022 年 6 月 考试

1-4 CDAB 5-8 CBBD 9-11 DCA 12-15 DCBA 16-18 DAA 19-21 BCD 22-25 BCAB

2022 年 12 月 考试

1-4 AADC 5-8 CDBB 9-11 ABC 12-15 ACDB 16-18 CAB 19-21 BDA 22-25 DAAC

2022 年 12 月 考试

1-4 ABAD 5-8 CCDB 9-11 BAC 12-15 DDBA 16-18 DAB 19-21 CAB 22-25 BCCD

2023 年 3 月

1-4 ADDBA 5-8 DCBD 9-11 BCA 12-15 ABCD 16-18 DCA 19-21 BDC 22-25 ABDC

2023 年 6 月 考试

1-4 5-8 9-11 12-15 16-18 19-21 22-25

2023 年 6 月 考试

1-4 5-8 9-11 12-15 16-18 19-21 22-25